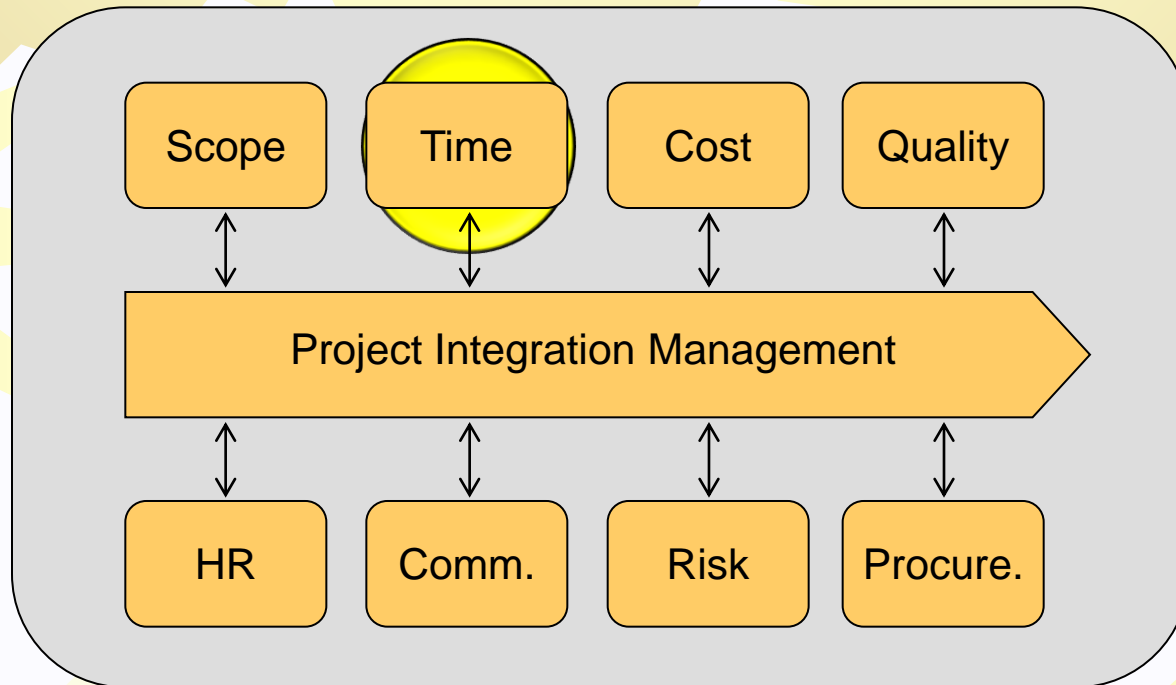


Project Time Management



What is Planning and Scheduling?

”To forecast and describe future events”

vecka 50		
	14 Torsdag 348	Noteringar
	Sten	
	Stig	
	8 7,15	6 m3 Btg K25
	9	
	10 OBS!	
	11	
	12 Ring Gullfiber	
	13 042-12345	
	14	
	15 Svensson kompledig	
	16	
	17	
	15 Fredag 349	
	Gottf rid	
	Gotthard	
	8	
	9 Bygginsp	
	10	
	11	



Why Time Scheduling?

- Basis for Communication
- Basis for Decision Making
- The Schedule is a Project Road Map
- To Identify Potential Problems



Basic Planning Terms

- Task Assignment that consumes time and resources
- Event Momentarily. Consumes no time or resources
- Link Describes Relations Between Tasks (events)
- Resources All Things Needed to Accomplish a Task



Task Duration and Work

Duration: (days, weeks, month)

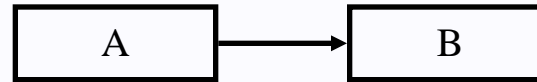
The Time Span from Start to Finish

Work: (man hours)

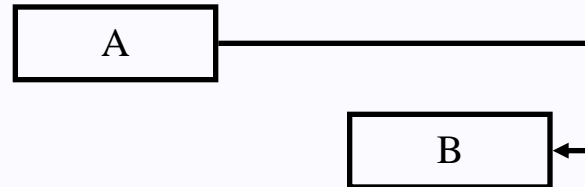
The Amount of Time the Resource spends Working with the Task

Four Types of Links

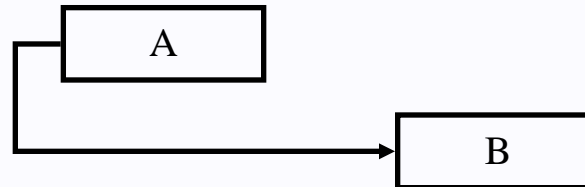
Finish to Start



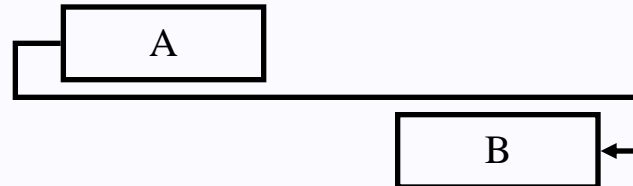
Finish to Finish



Start to Start



Start to Finish





Type of Networks

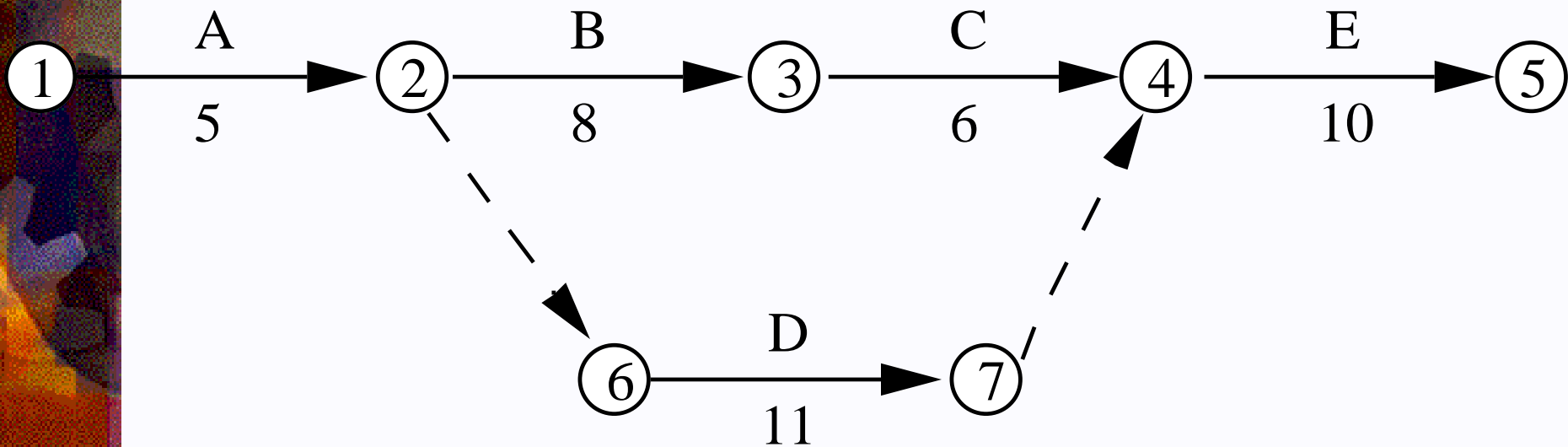
- "Activity on arrow"-method and
- "Activity on node"-method.

Which of the methods is the best,

is often discussed.

Activity on arrow

- "Activity on arrow" is event oriented
- Network Items
 - Events
 - Tasks
 - Links

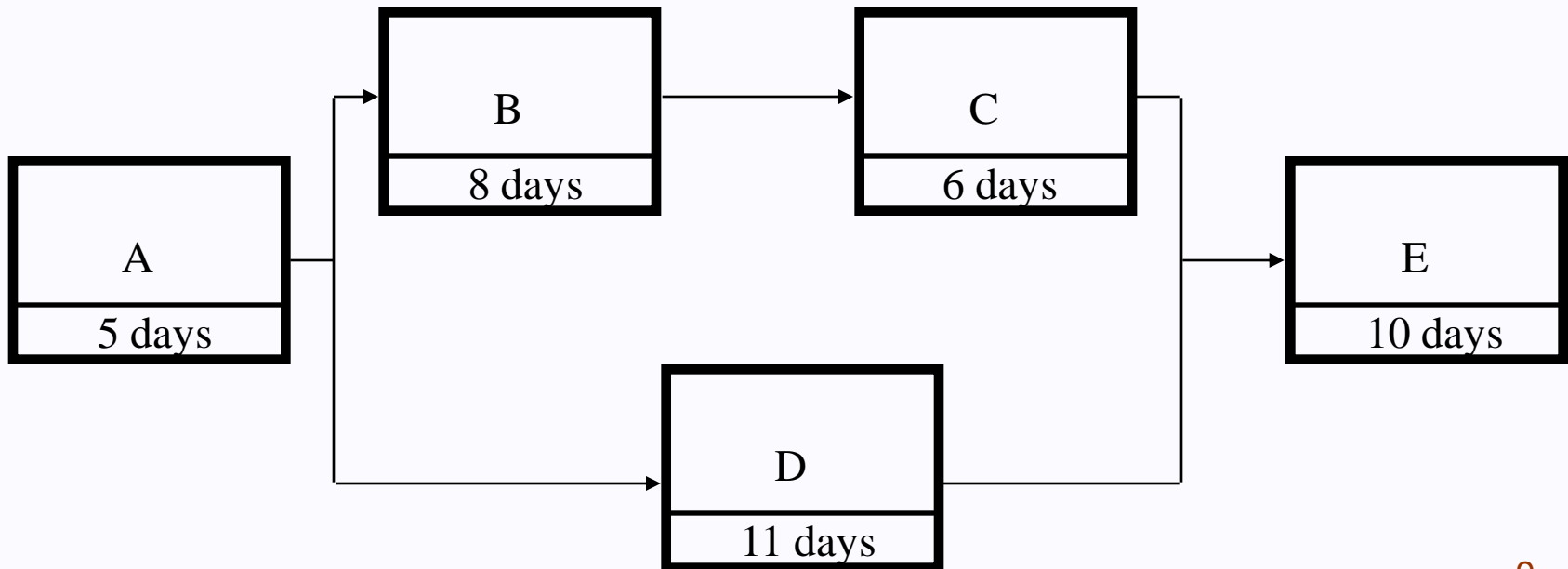


Activity on Node

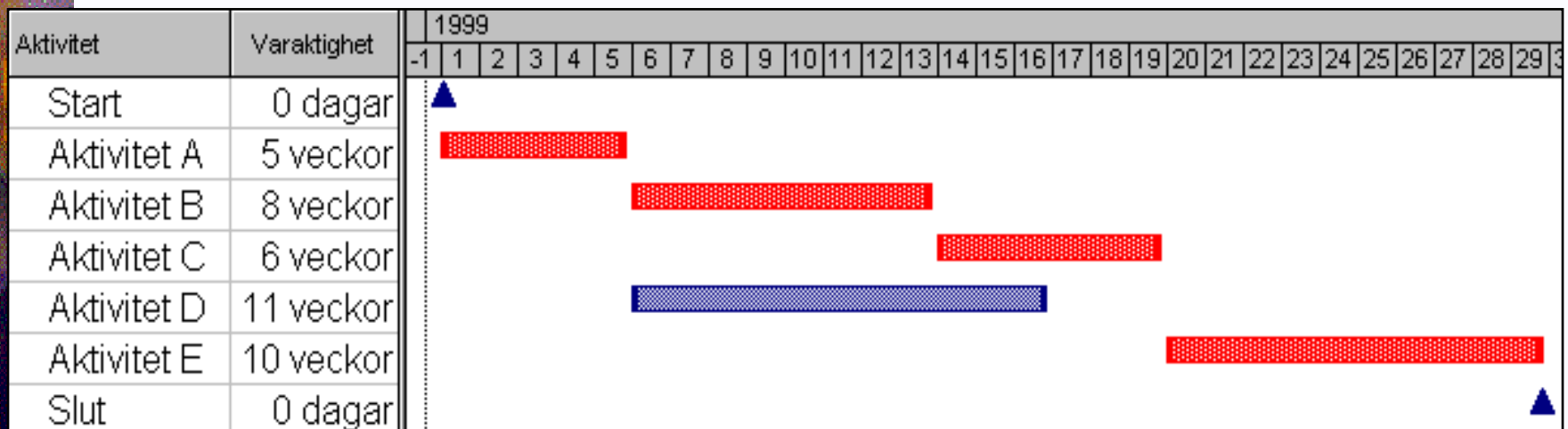
“The Activity on node” is Task oriented

Network Items

- Tasks (Events)
- Links



Gantt Chart

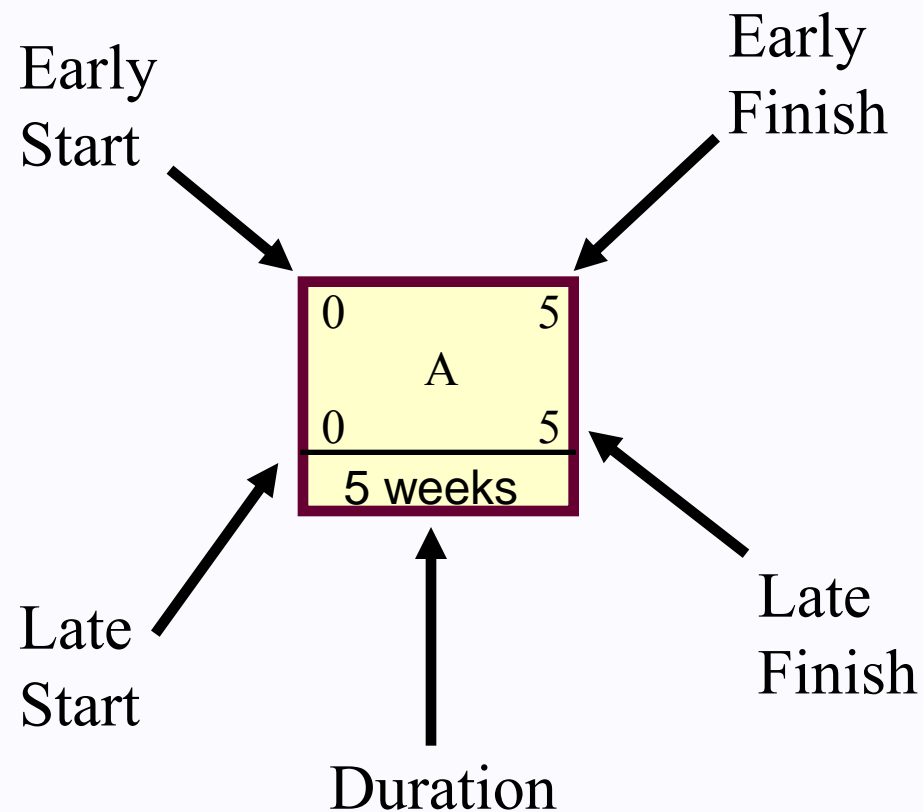




Analysing Networks - Time Analysis

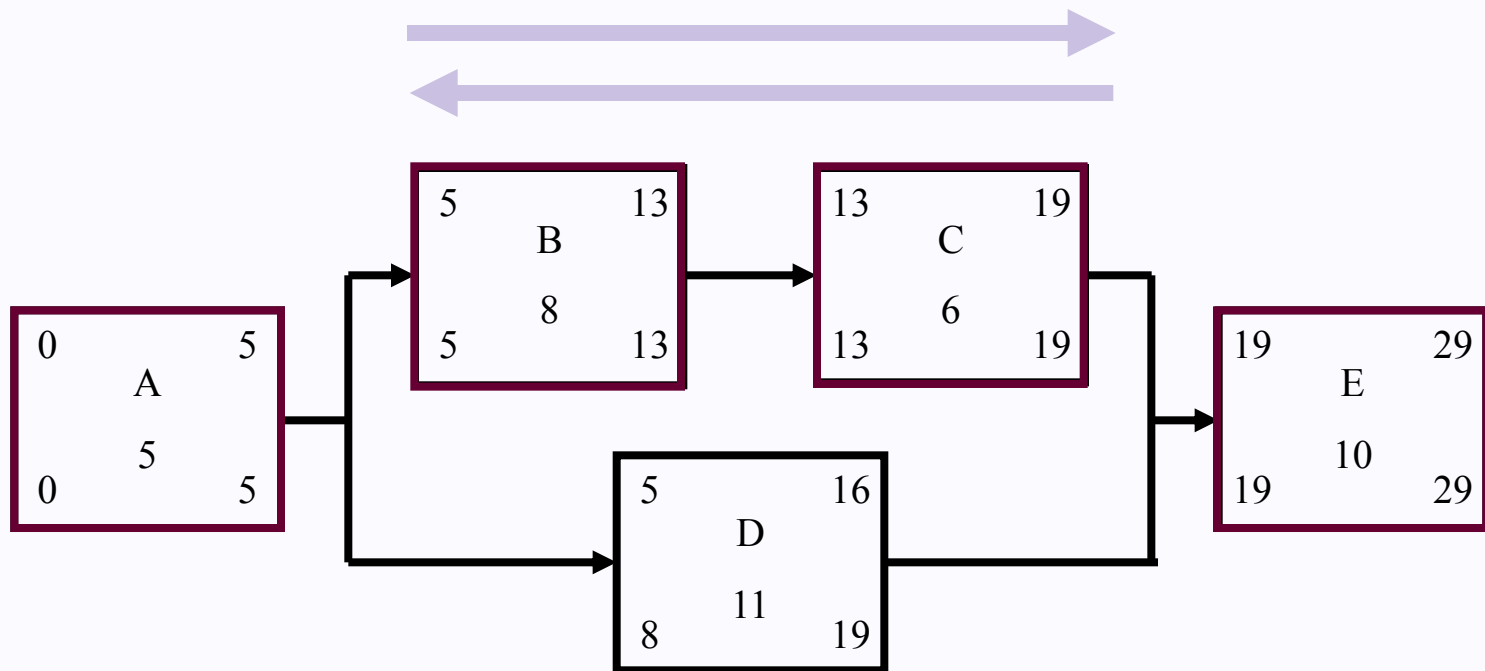
1. Identify the Tasks
2. Establish Network
3. Perform a Time Analysis
 - Calculation of Early Dates
 - Calculation of Late Dates
 - Identification of Critical Path and Float

Analysing Networks - Time Analysis



Analysing Networks - Time Analysis

- "Forward" calculation - from left to right to calculate Early dates
- "Backward" calculation - from right to left to calculate Late dates





Critical Path

The sequence of tasks, events and dependencies that determines the early finish date of a network.

A delay of a task on the critical path will delay the whole network.



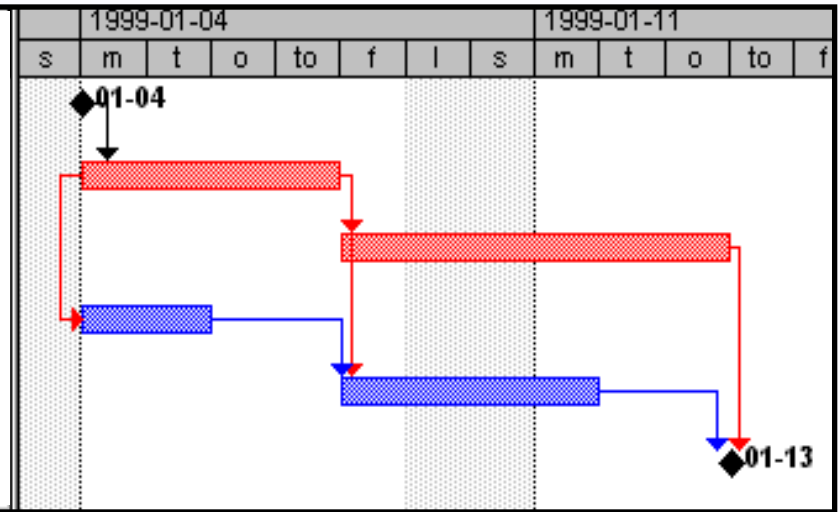
Total and Free Float

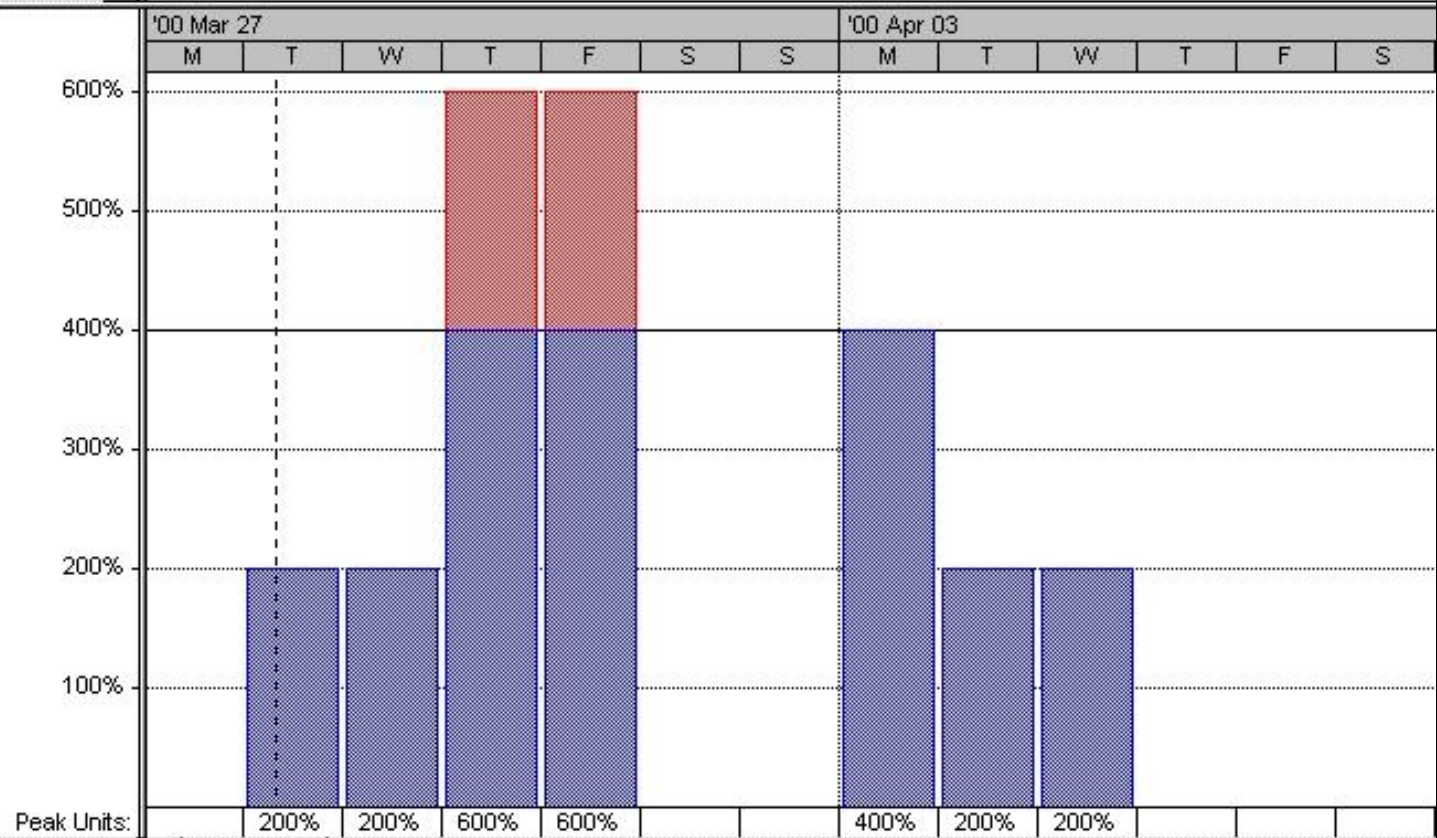
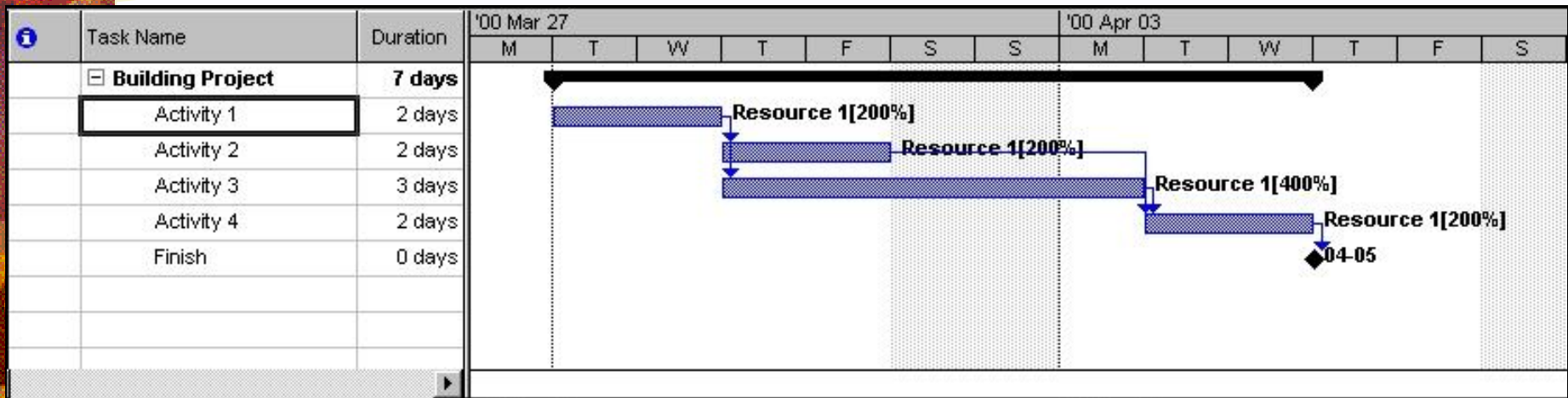
Total Float: The time a task may be moved without delaying the network.

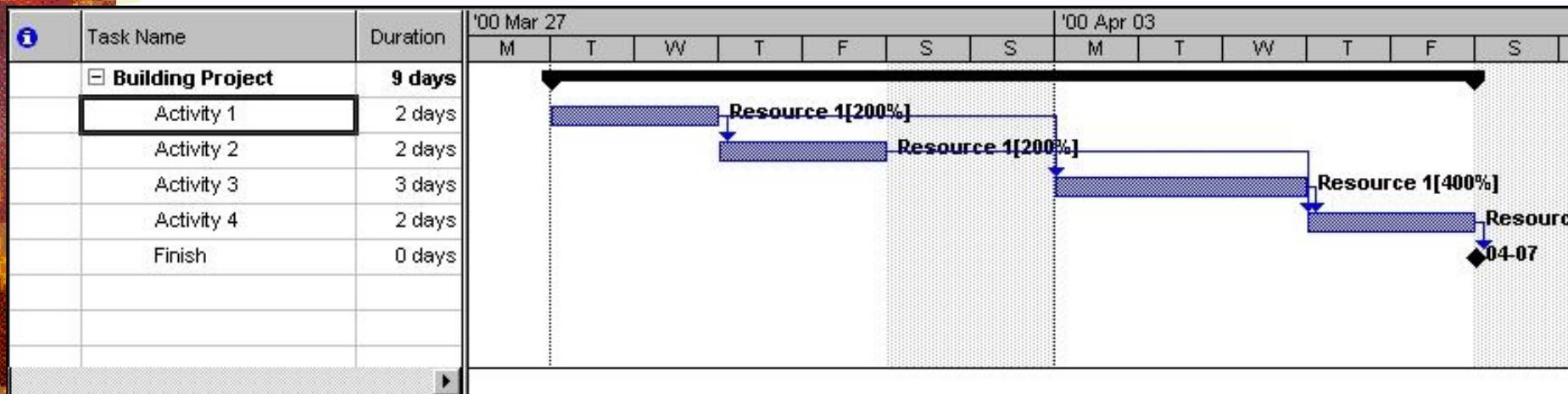
Free Float: The time a task may be moved without delaying any other task.

Example: Total and Free Float

Task	Total Float	Free Float
Start	0 Days	0 Days
Task A	0 Days	0 Days
Task B	0 Days	0 Days
Task C	4 Days	2 Days
Task D	2 Days	2 Days
Finish	0 Days	0 Days







Resource 1

Overallocated: 

Allocated: 

